

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

"Therefore be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh." — **MAT. XXIV. 44.**

No. 39, Vol. XLVII.

Monday, September 28, 1885.

Price One Penny.

THE APPROACHING DESOLATION.

PREDICTIONS, ANCIENT AND MODERN ABOUT JUDGMENTS OF THE LAST DAYS—THE VARIOUS SCOURGES ENUMERATED AND COMMENTED UPON.

(From the *Deseret News*.)

"The earth also is desolate under the inhabitants thereof; because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, broken the everlasting covenant.

"Therefore hath the curse devoured the earth, and they that dwell therein are desolate: therefore the inhabitants of the earth are burned, and few men left." — **ISAIAH XXIV, 5, 6.**

SUCH was the declaration of the Prophet Isaiah many centuries ago, when viewing in vision the dispensation in which we live. The Prophet Enoch, who lived in the days of Father Adam, records a similar vision, and said he heard a voice from the bowels of the earth, saying, "Woe, woe is me the mother of men! I am pained, I am weary, because of the wickedness of my children! When shall I rest, and be cleansed from the filthiness which has gone forth out of me! When will my Creator sanctify me that I may rest, and righteousness for a season abide upon my face?" Enoch, upon hearing the earth so lament, asked the Lord when it should be, and received for answer that it should be in the last days; and then for the space of one thousand years the earth should rest.

Preceding this event, however, nation was to rise against nation, there was to be famine, pestilence, etc. But the people were to be unconcerned, eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage as in the days of Noah, paying no attention whatever to the signs of the times, claiming that all things were as they had been from the beginning of time. According to the predictions of the Savior, very few would be looking for, and therefore not in the least prepared for these events. Joseph Smith declared that these things were at our doors, and that one pestilence would desolate after another, and that we should soon have war and bloodshed, etc. Enoch, Noah, Moses, the Prophets and Jesus Himself dealt largely in predicting calamity, desolation, and woe to the people unless they

would repent. In fact, the principal business of God's servants in the various ages of the world's history has been to reprove the world of sin and to declare, like Enoch did, that judgment was about to be executed upon the ungodly for their ungodly deeds, or as the Apostle Paul puts it, "That the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men." And because these men of God have thus declared against wickedness, and predicted the downfall of nations and the destruction of the people, their liberties have been abridged, their lives have been jeopardized, and in many instances have been sacrificed. There is only one instance quoted in the Jewish record where an entire people heeded the warning voice of the Prophet, and thereby escaped the threatened calamity, and that was the people of Nineveh. Generally the warning has been unheeded, and the destruction as prophesied has been visited upon the unrepenting and wicked nations.

The Prophet Amos said, "Surely the Lord God will do nothing but He revealeth His secret unto His servants the Prophets," and, singular as it may appear, no nation has ever perished without having first been visited by Prophets, warning them of their danger, and asking them to repent and turn to the Lord.

The Latter-day Saints are accused of being enemies to this government, because they continue to predict its downfall, whereas they should be considered the nation's greatest friends in giving the people timely warning thereof; for among the many things that have been revealed to this people, there is none more often repeated than the downfall of the American nation, and the destruction of the people, unless they repent and turn to the Lord. And not only this nation, but every nation under heaven that will not heed the warning of God's servants will likewise be destroyed.

Among the first things made known to the Prophet Joseph was the destruction of the nations of the earth. He will give the exact language:

"Prepare ye, prepare ye, for that which is to come, for the Lord is

nigh. And the anger of the Lord is kindled and His sword is bathed in heaven, and it shall fall upon the inhabitants of the earth."

The hour is not yet, but is nigh at hand, when peace shall be taken from the earth. Wherefore I, the Lord, knowing the calamity which should come upon the inhabitants of the earth, called upon my servant Joseph Smith, Jun., and spake unto him from heaven, and gave him commandments, and also gave commandments to others, that they should proclaim these things unto the world, and all this that it might be fulfilled which was written by the prophets."

In the revelation given December 25, 1832, predicting the war that was to commence in South Carolina, and to be finally poured out upon all nations, the Lord says:

"And thus with the sword and by bloodshed the inhabitants of the earth shall mourn, and with famine and plague and earthquake and the thunder of heaven and the fierce and vivid lightning also shall the inhabitants of the earth be made to feel the wrath and indignation and chastening hand of an offended God, until the consumption decreed hath made a full end of all nations. That the cry of the Saints and the blood of the Saints shall cease to come up into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth from the earth to be avenged on their enemies. Wherefore stand ye in holy places and be not moved until the day of the Lord come; for behold it cometh quickly, saith the Lord, Amen."

Joseph Smith asks: "With a view of these things shall I cry peace?" And answers: "No, I will lift up my voice and testify of them," etc.

The Prophet Joseph dare not forbear to proclaim these things, no matter how unpleasant they might be to the ears of the people; neither dare the servants of the Lord to day cease to give warning to the inhabitants of the earth, wherever they go to proclaim the Gospel, for this is a very essential part of their mission, and they have not spoken in vain; for already are these predictions beginning to be fulfilled.

Recitals of calamities that would have appalled us a few years ago, re-

ceive only a slight mention to-day because of their frequent occurrence. Nearly 200,000 cases of cholera in Spain since its outbreak a short time ago, resulting in 75,000 deaths, is treated very indifferently, and is looked upon merely as one of those periodical visitations that may be expected and may be traced to very natural causes. The terrific storms and tempests that are constantly occurring in our own country, and are every year increasing in magnitude and in the destruction of life and property, are mentioned merely as "the daily hurricane," "the usual tornado," etc. A fire to-day must be a very holocaust to attract more than a passing notice, nor used are we to their hourly occurrence. To attribute any of these things to the visitations of the Almighty, would call forth from the skeptical world expressions similar to that used by a local writer, who said that "God is a very bad God if He would suffer such things to come upon His children."

I will now ask a question: With all the advance made in science, medical and otherwise, that has been attained during the past fifty years, are we any better prepared to-day to effectually resist any scourge that may come upon us in the shape of a pestilence? I answer no, we are not, and if that portion of the medical fraternity who have made humanity a close study would speak truthfully, they would tell us that we are poorly prepared to resist any epidemic scourge, because of physical weakness, the result of excesses of every kind in which the people are daily indulging. Instead of clamoring so loudly for stringent sanitary measures to be adopted about our dwellings and in our streets, imagining this to be the sole preventive of disease (all of which I grant is very essential and should be strictly observed), we should go further, and insist upon a radical cleansing from the filthy habits and practices in which humanity is constantly indulging, that render them such an easy prey to disease of every kind. We have become so very scientific that we actually sin by rule, our medical advisers ganging our indulgences and our excesses, and when

we overstep the bounds set for us, we are dosed with patent drugs, mostly deadly poisons, which give only temporary relief. Very few medical men are to be found to-day who are sufficiently honest and frank to tell their patients the truth, especially those who have money to pay for advice, not daring to say to such, "Stop your excesses or I will cease to prescribe for you." This the Doctor is not expected to do, but to patch up their diseased bodies and not to forbid indulgences that are in direct opposition to the laws of life and health.

The great question of capital and labor that governments seem powerless to regulate or decide, must result in the most serious disaster. Organized capital and organized labor, cherishing as they do the most deadly hatred towards each other, are preparing like two contending armies for the bloody conflict, which no human power can prevent, and thus will be inaugurated a civil strife of such magnitude that will shake the civilized world from centre to circumference; many nations will be torn to pieces and their governments entirely destroyed by this means. Add to this the horrors of national warfare, that is imminent and cannot be avoided, in the wake of which must follow famine and pestilence of every kind. Then tell me if Prophets and Apostles have made any mistake in predicting the calamities that should befall the people in the last days? The result of natural causes is true, but also the result of refusing to accept the warnings of the servants of God.

Ample opportunity has been given the people to humble themselves before the Lord and to repent of their sins, that they might in a measure at least escape the calamities that will follow each other in quick succession like tidal waves, sweeping everything before them, and leaving naught but desolation in their track. The agonizing throes of mother earth in her endeavors to relieve herself of the burden of sin and pollution with which she is afflicted, will far surpass anything that has heretofore transpired, so that all former upheavals of nature and terrible earth-

quakes will be forgotten in the magnitude of those which will shortly occur. Medical science will stand appalled before the desolating scourges that will sweep the earth as with a besom of destruction. The freed slaves will be marshalled and disciplined for war by the enemies of our own government, and their former masters will find in them a most formidable foe. The remnants of the almost extinct Indian tribes will organize themselves without aid from any quarter, and wreak such a vengeance upon the white man for real and imaginary wrongs which they have suffered, that the people will flee like sheep before a roaring lion.

In this manner will be fulfilled the revelation which reads: "And the arm of the Lord shall be revealed, and the day cometh that they who will not hear the voice of the Lord, neither the voice of His ser-

vants, neither give heed unto the words of the prophets and apostles, shall be cut off from among the people." For after your testimony cometh the testimony of earthquakes, that shall cause groanings in the midst of her, and man shall fall upon the ground and shall not be able to stand. And also cometh the testimony of the voice of thunderings, and the voice of lightnings, and the voice of tempests, and the voice of the waves of the sea, heaving themselves beyond their bounds. And all things shall be in commotion, for surely men's hearts shall fail them, for fear shall come upon all people. And angels shall go through the midst of heaven crying with a loud voice, sounding the trump of God, saying, Prepare ye, prepare ye, O inhabitants of the earth, for the judgment of our God is come."

PROPHETIC.

SPINNING AND WEAVING IN ANCIENT TIMES.

SPINNING and weaving in ancient times were principally performed by women; indeed, the words *woof*, *weaving* and *web* are allied to the word *wise*. However, in ancient Egypt and in India men also wrought at the loom. Probably nothing could be simpler or ruder than the looms used by ancient weavers. Were we to compare these with the looms and other weaving apparatus of the present day, and reason therefrom that, as the loom so must have been the cloth produced thereon, we would make a very great mistake. There are few arts which illustrate with equal force the argument in favor of the perfection of ancient art so well as this of weaving. It would appear that our advancement is not so much in the direction of quality as in that of quantity. There are few things we can do which were not done by the ancient equally perfectly. Rude as were their looms in ancient Egypt, they produced the far-famed fine linen so often mentioned in Scripture and the writings of other nations. In order to show that this is not to be

regarded as a merely comparative term applicable to a former age, we will here quote from G. Wilkinson respecting some mummy-cloths examined by the late Mr. Thomson of Clitheroe: "My first impression on seeing these cloths was that the first kinds were muslins and of Indian manufacture; but this suspicion of their being cotton was soon removed by the microscope. Some were thin and transparent, and of delicate texture, and the finest had 140 threads in the inch in the warp." Some cloth that Mr. Wilkinson found in Thebes had 183 threads to the inch in the warp; but this is coarse when compared to a piece of linen cloth found in Memphis, which had 540 threads to the inch of the warp. How fine must these threads have been! In quoting this extract from Wilkinson to an old weaver, he flatly said it was impossible, as no reed could be made so fine. However, there would be more threads than one in the split, and by adopting this we can make cloth in our day having between 400 and 500 in the inch. However, the

ancient cloths are much finer in the warp than wool, probably from want of appliance for driving the threads of the weft close enough, as they do not appear to have *loose* as we have for this purpose. Pliny refers to the remains of a linen corselet, presented by Amasis, king of Egypt, to the Rhodians, each thread of which was composed of 365 fibres. "Herodotus mentions this corselet, and another presented by Amasis to the Lacedæmonians, which had been carried off by the Samians. It was of linen ornamented with numerous figures of animals worked in gold and cotton. Each thread of the corselet was worthy of admiration, for though very fine, every one was composed of 360 other threads all distinct." It was probably something of this sort that Moses refers to when he mentions the material of which the corselet or girdle of the high priest was made—the fine twined linen. Jewish women are represented in the Old Testament as being expert in the art of spinning. Ancient Babylon was also celebrated for her cloth manufacture and embroidery work, and to be the possessor of one of these costly garments was no ordinary ambition. It is no wonder that when Achan saw amongst the spoils of Jericho a goodly Babylonian garment, he coveted it, and took it. The figure represented on the ancient seal of Uruk had, says Rawlinson, fringed garments, delicately striped, indicating an advanced condition of this kind of manufacture five or six centuries before Joshua. It may be mentioned, however, that such manufactures were in ancient times, especially in Egypt, national. Time was of little importance, labor was plentiful, and no craftsman was allowed to scheme or plan, or introduce any change, but was expected to aim at the perfection of the operations he was engaged in, and this led to perfection in every branch. Every

trade had its own quarters in the city or nation, and the locality was named after the trade, such as goldsmith's quarters, weaver's quarters, etc. This same rule seems to have been practiced by the Hebrews after their settlement in Palestine, for we find in Scripture mention of the Valley of Craftsmen. We also find that certain trades continued in families. In ancient Egypt every son was obliged to follow the same trade as his father. Thus caste was formed. Whether this same was carried out in Babylon, Persia and Greece, we do not know; but, certainly, in these nations there were in all cases officers directing the operations, and overseers to whom these again were responsible, so that every manufacturing art was carried on under strict surveillance, and to the highest state of perfection. As the possession of artistic work was an object of ambition amongst the wealthy or favored portion of the community, it led to emulation among the workers. Professor Rawlinson, in his "Five Ancient Monarchies," speaks of the Persians emulating with each other in the show they could make of their riches and variety of artistic products. Speaking of the Persians, Professor Rawlinson says that the richer classes seem to have followed the court in their practices. In their costume they wore long purple or flowered robes, with loose hanging sleeves, flowered tunics reaching to the knee, also sleeved, embroidered trousers, tiaras, and shoes of a more elegant shape than the ordinary Persian. Under their trousers they wore drawers, and under their tunics shirts, and under their shoes stockings or socks. In their houses their couches were spread with gorgeous coverlets, and their floors with rich carpets—habits that must have necessitated an immense labor and skill, and indicate great knowledge in the manufacture of textile fabrics.—Queen.

AN ANTI-BACHELOR LAW.

The following bill, entitled, "An act to prohibit the evil of too many old bachelors in the State of Georgia,"

has recently been introduced in the Legislature:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the

General Assembly of the State of Georgia, now convened, that from and after the passage of this act all male inhabitants of this State who have arrived at the age of 30 years, and who have never married, shall be taxed \$2.50 per annum for the enjoyment of this unmarried state, and each year so long as they shall enjoy the enviable position in life of single blessedness.

"Sec. 2. Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid that the taxes so collected shall be appropriated to the school fund in the county where the old bachelor paying said tax shall reside, in order to pay the tuition of children who have no fathers, and

that said taxes shall be collected in the same manner that poll taxes are collected.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that any bachelor falling under the provisions of this act shall be relieved from this extra tax by marrying. And the good ladies of our grand old commonwealth are hereby earnestly requested to join the reformers and moralists of the country in order to correct this most monstrous and ruinous evil which now stalks abroad in our Sunny South and would be virtuous land.

Sec. 4. Repeals all conflicting laws.—*Savannah News.*

UTAH NEWS.

(Summarized from Territorial Papers.)

The recent Utah Stake Conference was held in the fine new Stake Tabernacle at Provo, which was temporarily fitted up for the occasion.

There have been several deaths recently from diphtheria in Salt Lake City, and the disease also appears to be gaining ground in Cache Valley.

Burglaries are becoming disagreeably frequent in Ogden City, owing to the presence of tramps and other transients incident to a railway town.

A heavy shock of earthquake, lasting about 10 seconds, passed through Kanab Kane County, at 8-35 p.m. on Friday, September 4th. No damage has been reported.

The Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir recently enjoyed an excursion to Tooele Valley, and were most enthusiastically received and entertained by the inhabitants of Tooele and Grantsville.

Bishop C. A. Madsen, of Gunnison, Sanpete County, has invented a new patent churn, which is guaranteed to make butter in three minutes. The dasher is made on the principle of a turbine wheel.

Mr. Evan Stevens, the popular music teacher, who has done so much to encourage the love and practice of singing among the children of Utah, is intending to further improve his musical education by attending, for several terms, the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, U.S.

On the 29th ult. George Hill, a youth 16 years of age, was engaged with his brother in loading a wagon with grain at Spanish Fork, Utah County, George being on the load while his brother was pitching bundles to him. The horses started up suddenly and threw him off the wagon on to the harness, from which he could not extricate himself before he was thrown under the feet of one of the horses and kicked to death, his neck being broken.

A young man, named R. Minnoch, was drowned on the 29th ult. while bathing in Ogden River with some companions. He was 24 years of age, and the son of a widowed mother, to whom his death is a terrible blow.

James D. Hayes, the new Chief Justice of Idaho Territory, has decided that the religious test oath passed by the last session of the Idaho Legislature is constitutional. The act was passed for the purpose of disfranchising "Mormons," and to prevent them holding office. The matter will probably be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A competitive examination of applicants for the position of cadet from Utah to the United States military academy at West Point, was held in Salt Lake City on the 29th of August. The position is in the gift of Hon. John T. Caine, Delegate to Congress for Utah, who appointed an Examining Board to determine the best qualified applicant. Physical, mental and educational qualifications were tested, and the choice fell on John W. Snell, Jun.

Brighton, the western suburb of Salt Lake City, has plenty of good land, but its farmers have experienced great drawbacks for want of water. It is now discovered that flowing streams of water can be obtained almost anywhere in that region by driving a pipe in the ground. Fifteen drive wells have been obtained there within the past five months, and many more are being undertaken. The stream is usually struck at from 98 to 105 feet deep, and the outflow averages ten gillons per minute. Thus the water problem is being solved in Brighton, and other dry regions are already trying to solve it in a similar manner.

Cheering to the heart of every true Latter-day Saint who views it is the magnificent and imposing appearance which the Temple in Salt Lake City now assumes, when seen from a distance from any point of view. It looms up high above all the other buildings in the city, and as the work of rock-laying on the towers progresses, the grand appearance which the structure will present when finished becomes more and more apparent. Eight courses of rock have been placed upon three towers on the east end of the building already this year, aggregating rather more than twelve feet, and the intention is to add seven more courses, or about eleven feet in height, to that part of the building yet this season. Then, if the autumn be favorable as it was last year, considerable rock-laying may be done upon the west towers as well, before winter sets in.

The Provo woolen factory is running now at full blast. The demand made upon the resources of this popular institution at present is extraordinary. There are no woolen fabrics so popular anywhere in the Territories as those that are manufactured in this city. Supt. Reed Smoot has, during the last two or three weeks, been shipping off large quantities of blankets and woolen cloths to Colorado and the Northwestern Territories. The demand from the Southern part of Utah for Provo woollens has not been equalled in several years. Large quantities are also being shipped just now to the Company's general agents, J. C. Cutler & Bros., Salt Lake City. The Provo factory still maintains its prestige.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1855.

"MORMONISM" AND THE PRESS.

THE London newspapers are not all as courteous and fair on the "Mormon question" as the *Chronicle* which recently gave place to the "other side," as reported in these columns. The metropolitan press fights shy of anything that would indicate the slightest favor to the Latter-day Saints, and communications containing facts or rectifying errors about Utah or the "Mormons" are usually drowned in the cold depths of utter silence. On the 10th inst., the *Evening Standard* contained the annexed editorial:

"Police reports have warned us lately that the Mormons are active. The arrival of new missionaries in Europe is announced from time to time. One paragraph a few days since reported a desperate attack upon their meeting-house, and another declared that the services were going on as usual elsewhere. It is clear that the Saints are making a fresh effort, and we had imagined that the success of the Salvation Army was the cause, natural enough. But a grand project is in view, it appears. Brigham Young, Jun., is about to found another Desert in Mexico, where the new proselytes are to be settled. He has visited the country, and chosen a site in the North of Chihuahua, fifty miles from the frontier of the United States. It is to be called the "New Canaan" and if accounts may be believed, not inappropriately. Old Canaan at this day is a picture of sterile wretchedness, but in Chihuahua the land flows with milk and honey. About a million acres have been purchased, subject to verification of the titles, and Mr. Brigham Young declares that he has been offered many millions in addition at a cheap price. The Mexican Government, he alleges, are doing all they can to aid him, and to advance the interests of the colony. This is not unimportant news. We may guess that an exodus from Salt Lake City is projected as the final outcome of the movement. It might be effected, probably, without loss, for there are Gentiles enough who would buy up the land as fast as it was vacated. One may foresee, however, that the establishment of a Mormon colony in Mexico is a desperately perilous venture. The desert protected their young settlements in Utah; but lawless borderers on every hand, and ferocious Indians, will surround them in Chihuahua. It is likely that the Saints would have to fight almost daily, and before long Mexico and the States would come to a new quarrel over their affairs."

On the 11th inst., the following letter was forwarded in reply:

Editor *Evening Standard*.

I see by an article, in your esteemed paper of the 10th inst., that the story, originally published in one of your metropolitan contemporaries, about a desperate attack upon "Mormon" Elders at the East end, is still "going the rounds." It has been extensively copied in the British Isles and in America. Yet it is entirely untrue, so far as the "Mormons" are concerned. I am in a position to state, positively, that no attack whatever has been made upon the "Mormon" missionaries in London during the present year. Equally incorrect is the statement, coupled with the story, that those missionaries seek

to induce young girls to emigrate to Utah "for the purpose of becoming plural wives." The statistics of "Mormon" emigration, which could no doubt be obtained from Guion and Co., whose vessels carry all that emigrate, show that old people and families constitute the majority of their ships' companies, and attendance at any meeting of the Latter-day Saints would prove that this is not the subject or object of "Mormon" discourses or proselytism. Neither is it true that a "Mormon" exodus to Mexico or any other place is contemplated in Utah. There are "Mormon" colonists in all the Territories surrounding Utah and a few in Old Mexico, because the arable land around the settlements of the Saints is occupied, and as it is the policy of the "Mormon" leaders to advise every member of the Church to live in his own house, upon his own land, spreading to the regions adjacent becomes necessary and natural. The present leader or President of the Church is not Brigham Young, Jun., but John Taylor. "Straws show which way the wind blows," and the small evident errors in these reports indicate the inaccuracy of the entire stories. The errors published concerning the "Mormons" would make an immense book, and what otherwise well-informed people do not know about them would constitute a magnificent library.

Respectfully Yours

London, Sept. 11, 1885.

A "MORMON" MISSIONARY.

The writer's name, profession and address were communicated in a private note to the editor, with the request that the letter should be given space in the *Standard* "in justice to a society nearly always misrepresented and seldom represented in the press." The writer also respectfully offered to furnish facts about the "Mormons" at any time that information might be required. But the letter did not appear, neither have any facts been applied for. It is not often that anything in that line is desired by writers for the press when "Mormonism" is in question.

However, the writer was waited upon on the 9th inst. by a reporter of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who was furnished information about the faith, organization, emigration and colonisation of the Latter-day Saints, the civil government of Utah, the relation of the "Mormons" to the United States Government, the present judicial raid, the Edmunds law and its misapplication, the prospects of "Mormonism" and the unshrinking faith of the Saints in the ultimate triumph of its principles.

On the evening of the 15th inst., the *Pall Mall Gazette* devoted a page to the interview. It was intended, doubtless, to be a fair abbreviated report of the conversation. But it is very difficult for an outsider to understand the doctrines, offices, gifts and spirit of this Church and the position of affairs in Utah, and unless one's words are reported in full it is not to be expected that their exact purport will be reproduced by a non-"Mormon." Part of the report is good, some of it given in the reporter's not the speaker's, language, and a few things it contains are partly drawn from other sources and partly the offspring of imagination.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* should have credit for its attempt at fairness and endeavor to present the matter from the "Mormon" standpoint, instead of following in the well worn track of its contemporaries, and pretending to explain "Mormonism" by publishing the falsehoods of its foes. There will come a time when the leading journals of the world will be glad to obtain for their columns reliable data and friendly disquisitions on the great religious and social force of the nineteenth century. Meanwhile the Saints must bottle their indignation at the injustice with which they are treated by the press,

and do all they can to represent themselves in their own way and by the limited means at their disposal. Those who can should wield the pen in demonstration of the truth, and all who find articles in the public prints in relation to the Mormon question adverse or favorable should forward them to the Office of the MILLENNIAL STAR, that they may be used as considered advisable. It is not wise or worth while to notice every slur or attack that is hurled against the cause, but printer's ink, as well as oral testimony should be liberally employed, in vindication of the most glorious and most bitterly opposed work ever commenced on the earth for the enlightenment and exaltation of mankind.

NOTICE.—Conference Presidents will please remember to send in to this Office a Financial report for the quarter ending September 30th, as soon after that date as practicable.

RELEASE.—Elder Langley A. Bailey, of the Nottingham Conference, is released, on account of ill health, to return home with the company sailing from Liverpool on the 24th of October.

ABSTRACT OF CORRESPONDENCE

WORKSOP.—By courtesy of Elder C. J. Arthur, of this Office, we are enabled to make the following extract from a letter received from Elder Joseph Graham, writing from Worksop, under date of Sept. 21st: "Having lately traveled through the District, in which we used to labor together and visited some of our old friends, I thought you might like to hear something of them. Several changes have taken place since you were here, some of which I feel to regret, and others I feel thankful for. Some of the Saints still rejoice in the faith they have embraced and are trying to live their religion; these are the true seed of Israel, and are worthy to be gathered out of Babylon, which will be accomplished in the due time of the Lord, but such are few in number. The Saints were much pleased to see me, and would appreciate a visit from you, but I told them not to expect too much, lest they should be disappointed. Without mentioning names, I will say they all send their kind love to you and wish you a pleasant journey home, if they do not see you before you go. Brother Collett and I held a few open air meetings in our travels through the District; sometimes we met with kind treatment from patient and attentive audiences, while in other places, we did not fare so well. Some three weeks ago the people of this town sent to Redford for a minister to come and oppose us in our meeting, which we had announced would be held on Sunday. We got through our little meeting all right, though not without some little confusion, and afterwards talked to the people, as they were accusing the Latter-day Saints of crimes of which we are not guilty, when this reverend gentleman came up, followed by one hundred or more of his followers, who applauded him as he stepped forward to clear the place of these deluded Mormons, and to clear himself, as he thought, and establish his false doctrine. The way he tried to do so was by asserting that some

passages of scripture were mis-translated and did not mean what they said. There was not a face in the crowd that seemed to look favorably upon us except Sister Ashley. We were pushed and knocked about in the crowd until we found ourselves at the edge of it, when we walked off and left them hooting and yelling at us like so many wild Indians. Since that time we have been known wherever we go. I am picked out as I walk along the street and pointed at by even the little children, and I wish that I was known everywhere in my District as well as I am here. However, the time will soon come when the Elders of Israel will be known wherever they go, and I think it is not far distant. We held a very interesting meeting last Thursday at Woodhouse Mill, and while we were talking the Salvation Army came along, drumming and singing, and held a meeting just below us. We kept our place, however, and continued to proclaim the truths of heaven to the people who crowded around us to listen to our words, which were dictated by the Spirit of God. I believe there were many good, honest hearted people in the crowd. The Salvation Army left the ground before we did, but many who came with them remained behind and listened to our testimony to the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith. After we had dismissed the meeting, some expressed their pleasure in listening to what we had said and Brother Collett promised to come again and talk to them further on the principles of life and salvation. I had to return to my District, and in leaving them, I asked God to bless the people and the seed that had been sown, that it might take root in some honest hearts and spring up and bring forth fruit.

"You see we are not treated the same in every place we visit; but if we are only diligent in the performance of our labors and duties, and do the best we can, God will bless us and cause His purposes to be accomplished, and our testimonies will go forth among the people, and though we should not have the privilege of baptizing any, we shall realize great pleasure in the thought that we have done what we could for the spread of truth. I feel that all is well with the Saints who are faithful and true to God and their religion. I feel thankful to know that the work of God is rolling on, and that His purposes will soon be accomplished in the destruction of the kingdoms of this world which are under the control of Satan. The little stone spoken of by Daniel is now on the toes of the image which is already beginning to totter and will shortly fall to the ground—then the kingdom of God will roll forth and fill the whole earth. Satan knows that his time is short, and he will use every means in his power to overthrow the servants of God, hence we have to make fresh exertions every day to overcome the Evil One. The cloud that seems to be hanging over our peaceful home in the Rocky Mountains will soon break and shower down blessings upon the heads of the Latter-day Saints who have proved faithful to their covenants.

"Dear Brother, as you expect shortly to return to your home, I pray God to bless you and your companions with a pleasant and speedy voyage and journey to Zion. Please remember me very kindly to all in the Office, and to those in the Liverpool Branch who may inquire after me. I trust this will find you all enjoying the blessings of health and happiness.

CORRESPONDENCE

Steamship Wisconsin, Sept. 9, 1885.
President D. H. Wells.

Dear Brother,—We left Queens-town on the morning of August 29th at 10 a.m., and had pleasant sailing for two hours, after which it began to blow, the waves began to roll, the ship to heave, and so did many of the passengers. This continued all the afternoon, and but few went to supper or breakfast the next morning. Many of the Elders were very sick (Brother Thornley being one of the worst), not putting in an appearance for several days. Food was taken to them in their berths.

There have been two deaths on the voyage, the first a baby of Sister Margaretha Degelleck, of Germany, aged ten months; the other, Sister Johanna C. Nyberg, a Scandinavian. They were buried at sea. We had also one birth, to Sister Caroline Sorenson, of a fine girl.

For one or two days we had pleasant weather, and the vessel pushed along nicely, the breeze being in our favor, and some getting over their sea-sickness, but Elders Thorale, Fowers and Monk not much better yet. Two sisters had to be taken to the hospital on account of sickness.

The "Mormons" and "Mormonism" seem to be the subjects spoken of the most by the other passengers, one of their number having a good deal to say. He styles himself a Professor, and did not believe in hiding his light under a bushel, and two or three others were like him. It was amusing to listen to their narrow, contracted, flimsy and illogical opinions on "Mormonism." It is very annoying at times, but we must put up with it, and console ourselves with the thought that we can afford to be evil spoken of better than these small-souled know-nothings can afford to so speak of us. On the banks of Newfoundland some of the Saints were taken sick again. The doctor was very kind, as also the steward and purser.

A committee from the passengers waited upon Brother Thornley, to have him appoint some of the Elders

to address the saloon passengers on the fundamental principles of our faith, so after getting the consent of the purser, I was appointed to address them upon the first four principles; the apostasy, Joseph Smith, his prophecies and the marriage question. I told them I wanted one hour and a half to speak on these, but they would only give me one hour, so I prepared for the task, and after all was arranged, they wanted the privilege of replying two evenings later, so as to give their minister, a Rev. Dr. Rogers, time to gather up notes, etc., and to study up his subject. We objected to that, but said we would give him the hour after I had done, to which he objected, so the arrangement fell through. We had several meetings with the Saints, which were also attended by passengers from all parts of the ship.

The pilot came on board 400 miles from Sandy Hook, and we can here feel the warm American weather. A concert was held on board for the benefit of aged seamen. We arrived in quarantine at 8 p.m. on Sept. 8th, and the next morning the doctor came on board and the passengers landed at Castle Garden. Cabin passengers were landed at the Company's dock, where we passed the usual examination, and expect to leave at 7 p.m.

All send their kind love.

Respectfully,

F. GREENWELL.

Clayton, Sept. 1, 1885.
President D. H. Wells.

Dear Brother,—I write to acquaint you of our labors in this part of the vineyard, in preaching the unpopular doctrine, termed "Mormonism." In connection with Elder C. J. Thomas and some of the local brethren, I have been holding out-door meetings in various parts of the Conference, and as much as possible have held meetings in places where the Gospel has not been preached for some time, hoping to awaken a spirit of investigation. The bellman has announced our meetings in some places, and the result has been a good turn out, but

more especially to the first meeting, for as soon as their curiosity has been gratified, there are few indeed who manifest any desire to listen to our testimonies or investigate the principles we advocate, and the general cause is the prejudice so prevalent against us as a people. We have succeeded in getting into the houses of some of the people, and have had the satisfaction of disabusing their minds concerning us, and also of arousing a spirit of investigation, and hope to baptize some in a short time. Two of the Salvation Army have lately been baptized.

We have taken off our records the names of a number of those who, instead of doing good to the Gospel, have been the reverse, and the result is, that some who would have been in the same condition are now alive to their duty.

Though our efforts many times seem to be fruitless, yet we are doing the best we can in adopting means to get the people to hear our humble testimonies of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Last Saturday about twenty Saints and friends gathered at Clayton to pay their last respects to Sister Sarah Kershaw, who departed this life Sept. 3, 1885. A short service was held at her house, after which we followed the body to the Baptist chapel, where the minister performed the usual ceremony. I was allowed to officiate at the grave by request of the husband. She was a good Latter-day Saint, and died in full faith of a glorious resurrection.

Ever praying for the onward progress of truth and righteousness, and hoping to be instrumental in the hands of God in assisting to bring about His purposes, I remain,

Your brother in the Gospel,

JOSHUA GREENWOOD.

Whiteway Bottom, near Welwyn,

Herts, Sept. 14, 1885.

Dear Brother Osmond.—The Gospel trumpet is still being sounded in these parts by your humble servant. On the 30th ult. I had able assistance also from Brothers Brightman and Swift, two local Elders who accompanied me to a village about five

miles from Bedford. We preached the principles of the Gospel to an audience of about fifty souls, and the power of God was with us. We each bore a faithful testimony to the restoration of the Gospel, and showed from the Scriptures that the same Gospel we teach is that which Jesus, Peter and Paul taught, and called upon the people to repent and be baptized, warning them also of the consequences that would follow their rejection of the Gospel. The people paid strict attention to our remarks, and I trust good will result from them. The two local Elders whose names I mentioned are faithful men, who are not afraid or ashamed to lift up their voices in testimony of the truths of the Gospel among their neighbors, and will, if they continue faithful, earn a great reward.

Last Sunday I preached in the open-air at Leverstock Green, Herts, to a good sized audience, and many seemed interested and pleased with my discourse, and although I had no assistance but from the Lord, I felt that His power was sufficient to sustain me. It is a much easier and pleasanter task for an Elder of the Church of Christ to preach the truths of heaven, than it is for learned divines to preach the creeds and forms of religion concocted by their own wisdom, and contrary to the teachings in the Bible.

While staying at the house of Brother Manlove, at St. Albans, the curate of St. Michael's called there, and I embraced the opportunity of preaching the Gospel to him. The gentleman had been asking the lady about polygamy, but I did not satisfy his curiosity upon that principle until I had shown from the Scriptures that the Gospel as taught by us was the same as that taught by Jesus and His disciples, and was the one referred to by Paul, when he said, "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed" (Gal. i. 8). After explaining the principles of faith, repentance, baptism and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, to this curate, I then spoke upon the sacred principle of

marriage, explaining the holy purpose for which it was instituted, viz.: that the earth might be peopled with righteous men and women. And after showing from Bible history how God had favored men who had observed the law of plural marriage, I requested the gentleman to find one passage in the Bible or Testament in which plural marriage was condemned. It is needless to say he failed to do so, for it is not there, neither did the gentleman claim it was. I bore my testimony to him that God had sent angels, and conferred upon men power and authority to preach the Gospel. I explained to him the manner in which we are taken from our workshops or farms, or whatever occupation we are following, and without any special education for the ministry, after being set apart under the hands of Prophets and Apostles of God, are told to go forth and preach the Gospel without any promise of monetary wages, depending upon the Spirit of God and not upon our education at schools of learning. In reply to a remark of his concerning the beauty and purity of modern Christianity as compared with the days of the Jewish Prophets, I drew his attention to the immorality of this age, also to the absurdity of modern Christians pretending to believe the Bible, showing him the kind of being God is, as described by Jesus and Moses; how that God made coats of skins for Adam and Eve, and walked and talked, and ate and drank. Many other things did I tell this curate which so surprised him, that he found he had been listening about forty minutes, whereas he had said he could only spare four minutes to listen to me. I was very pleased to have had an opportunity of bearing my testimony to one of the learned Christians, and I have no doubt but what he will remember meeting a "Mormon" Elder.

I am feeling well in the work of God, and grateful to Him that He has considered me worthy to be an advocate of His Gospel.

Please give my kindest regards to President Wells and all the brethren in the Office, and accept my best

wishes and prayers for yourself. I remain, your brother in the Gospel,

EDWARD DAVIS.

Belfast, Sept. 18, 1885.
President Daniel H. Wells.

Dear Brother, The Elders and Saints of this neighborhood are in possession of excellent health and still doing a little for the cause of God, but we have had very disagreeable, wet weather nearly all this month, which necessitates a discontinuance of our out-door meetings. We hope, however, to be able to do a little more in this direction, before the season closes entirely. During the inclement days through which we have passed this month, I have been visiting a number of persons here in Belfast, to whom I was introduced by Brother David May, who went to Utah with the August company, and have received considerable encouragement from them. A few to whom I have preached the Gospel, having gained access to them through these introductions, actually believe in a real, personal God, in whose image we are said to have been created; in pre-existence of spirits; that baptism by immersion is essential to salvation; that Jesus Christ proclaimed the Gospel message to the spirits in prison; and that God's elect shall be gathered in these latter days to escape the stultifying, sickening, defilement under which modern Christendom groans; and because of which the unalterable judgments of Heaven shall sweep over proud Babylon as with a besom of destruction. While these ideas are still entertained by some honest hearts whose ears have been saluted with latter day proclamation, but who have not as yet read it, I think I can predict with anering certainty a few additions to our flourishing little Branch in the near future.

I learn by letter from Elder Clyde that a lady in the neighborhood, where he is at present laboring, has been baptized since he went out in his new field. How strange that the fair sex should manifest such devotion to the principles we advocate, when we are so abusive to them; if all reports are true! Verily the har-

rible, terrorizing, fabrications of our enlightened opponents fail in the accomplishment of the object for which they are everywhere circulated. Brother Clyde thinks the husband will soon follow in the footsteps of his wife. We have two more young men to baptize this evening in Belfast, who have been unable to resist, being honest in heart, the force of truth presented in that which the world term "Mormonism," and thus our numbers are increasing.

Some of our new members are meeting with the most bitter and tyrannical persecution since their reception of the restored Gospel, but their faith in the cause they have espoused, and in Him by Whom that cause is constantly sustained, is unwavering and immovable as the Rock of Ages, and

the determined opposition with which they are meeting only has a tendency to strengthen and build them up therein. I feel to say God bless them, fear not man who has power to destroy the body, but fear God who has power to destroy both soul and body in hell," and you shall lay up treasures in Heaven where nothing unclean can enter, and where intolerant persecution is unknown. For yet a little while and God shall give you the "kingdom and dominion and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole Heavens."

With kindest regards to all in "42," yourself included, I remain,

Your Brother in the Kingdom of God,

J. L. McMURRIN.

CHOLERA.

*CERTAIN circumstances influence the spread and development of cholera. Great importance has been attached to meteorological conditions, but, apparently without sufficient reasons. It is but little influenced by ordinary atmospheric changes. The opposite conditions of heat and cold, of humidity and dryness, and of high and low barometric pressure have prevailed during different epidemics. It usually reaches its height during the hot months, but it is not exterminated by cold. A sudden change in the weather will often cause a considerable decline in the number of cases. Cholera is always more prevalent in low-lying districts than in elevated regions. In epidemics in London, people living on the banks of the Thames, or but little above its level, suffer more than those in other parts of the town. There is strong evidence to show that impure water plays an important part in the propagation of the disease. In several cases violent attacks of cholera have been traced to the use of bad food, such as putrid fish, pickled pork, and decayed cheese. Over-crowding, want, excessive fatigue, and depressing mental emotions, by lowering the general condition of the health, favor an attack. People who are "fright-

ened out of their wits" about the cholera are for this reason very likely to suffer from it. Cholera attacks men and women indiscriminately, and people of all ages suffer. Both the strong and the weak fall victims to its deadly power, and it has been found in the army that the most robust are often the first to be stricken down. The previous habits of life exert but little influence, although in some epidemics it has been thought that the intemperate were more subject to attacks than the abstemious. Occupation produces no special liability, although those which expose the individual to unhealthy influences may increase the risk. In the army the privates always suffer more than the officers. Is cholera catching? There is considerable diversity of opinion respecting its contagiousness, so that it is quite evident that it can't be very catching. The doctors, nurses, and those engaged in attending to the sick do not suffer from it more than other people. It would seem as if the poison affected places more than individuals. The following may be quoted as an example:—A regiment proceeding by water down the country had the disease badly. It met a scorp coming up the country, with which it exchanged boats; the disease